

Calamintha Clinopodium, Benth. Common in dry woods and copses throughout the southern towns of the county.

Arctium Lappa, L., var. *tomentosum*, Gray. One station in a clearing. A remarkably handsome form (*C. H. Knowlton* and *E. B. Chamberlain*).

Solidago macrophylla, Pursh. A little grows on the higher part of the mountain. Common on elevations above 1800 feet, and very abundant on Mount Blue, in the same town (Avon).

The flora of the pond is not appreciably different from that of similar sheets of water at ordinary elevations. The dryness of the cliffs seems to limit their flora to plants of one type, but I may later discover wet cliffs. The mountain is particularly interesting on account of its many southern species, mingled somewhat with northern plants.

LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM WENDTE.—On April 28th, 1904, William Wendte, an esteemed member of the New England Botanical Club, was killed by hostile natives in British East Africa. He was born August 28th, 1877, and his sudden death at the early age of twenty-seven is the saddest that has occurred in the history of the Club. Mr. Wendte, although for many years keenly interested in plants, was diffident in the matter of publication and left no printed papers to record his observations. He had traveled somewhat widely, making for instance a visit to the Hawaiian Islands some years ago. The plants which he collected there he generously deposited in the Gray Herbarium. He first attracted the notice of professional botanists by a series of minor but very discriminating criticisms on Gray's Manual, which he sent to the editors. He was elected to membership in the New England Botanical Club, February 3rd, 1899, and although living beyond the limit of resident membership he attended the meetings with great regularity.

An active member of the Society of Friends, he had planned to make an extended tour among the Friends' Industrial Missions throughout the world. He had reached the station of Kaimosi, about twenty miles northeast of Port Florence in British East Africa early in March. The hostile Nandi tribe had at that time become

so threatening as to oblige the government to send a detachment of soldiers to protect the Mission.

The exact manner of his death is unknown, but the presumption is that, venturing too far into the forest while making some botanical investigations, he was, in company with one of the guards, surprised and killed by a party of the Nandis.

William Wendte was one of the most self-sacrificing spirits I have ever known. Self with him was always a secondary consideration, and he was happiest when doing something for others. His highest ambition was to fit himself for a career of usefulness, and his death was a great loss. Possessed of an extraordinarily amiable character he made friends of all who came in contact with him, and he will be greatly missed by those who loved him.—G. E. D.

ASPLENIUM EBENEUM PROLIFERUM. — In a recent number of RHODORA¹ the writer described a specimen of the above fern which he found near Baltimore. A few days ago he came across another while preparing to mount an unusually fine plant. Instead of the two small, nearly entire fronds less than 4 mm. long, this plant had two fronds the largest of which was about 47 mm. long. The other frond was not yet fully developed, but it as well as the mature one was pinnate and in no way different from fronds of the same size on sporelings.

Soon after this eleven more specimens of this form were found during the Botanical Symposium at McCall's Ferry, Pa. Ten of these were found in a space six inches square. They were of all sizes from 50 mm. down to tiny plants with fronds 6 or 8 mm. in length. All of these had pinnate fronds, and none of them showed any approach to the simpler fronds of the plant first seen a year ago. Only one of them was peculiar in having the young plant at the extreme lower end of the stipe — practically in its axil — instead of at the point where the lowest pinna had been attached. All of them were on sterile fronds. From this and the dampness of the earth in which they grew it seems evident that the proliferous character is mainly caused by the accidental burying of the procumbent sterile fronds under circumstances most favorable to the decided tendency

¹ RHODORA, V, 272, 1903.